

ORT

To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakeſp.*
Sad widows, by thee riſed, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*
The ſea with ſpoils his angry bullets ſtrow,
Widows and orphans making as they go. *Waller.*
Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpſs orphan whom thou leav'ſt behind. *Dryden.*
ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.
This king left orphan both of father and mother, found
his eſtate, when he came to age, ſo diſjointed even in the
nobleſt and ſtrongeſt limbs of government, that the name
of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*
ORPHANAGE. *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State
of an orphan.
ORPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]
True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foſſil, ſometimes
found in maſſes of two or three inches diameter, and one
inch in thickneſs; but it is oftener met with in ſmaller con-
geries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in dia-
meter, lodged in zarnich. See *ZARNICH*. It is of a fine
and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a
bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not
hard but very tough, eaſily bending without breaking: ſome
have declared *orpiment* to be only muſcovy talk, ſtained by acci-
dent. But talk is always claſtick, but *orpiment* not ſo; talk
alſo remains unaltered in the ſtrongeſt fire, whereas *orpiment*
melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has
been ſuppoſed to contain gold, and is found in mines of
gold, ſilver, and copper, and ſometimes in the ſtrata of marl.
It is frequent in the Eaſt-Indies and the Turkiſh dominions,
the ſineſt coming from Smyrna. We have it alſo in Ger-
many and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with
this drug, which they called *arſenicon*; and though they
were utterly unacquainted with the poiſonous ſubſtance called
arſenick, yet *orpiment* has been by ſome very unjuſtly deemed
a poiſon; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which
the ancients preſcribed internally. The painters are very
fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
For the golden colour, it may be made by ſome ſmall mixture
of *orpiment*, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow alchemy; it
will eaſily recover that which the iron loſeth. *Bacon.*
ORPHANOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανὸς* and *τροφή*.] An hoſpital
for orphans.
ORPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or roſe root, *anacamproſes*,
Telephum, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. It hath a roſe ſhaped
flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly; out of
whoſe many-leaved empalement riſes the pointal, which after-
ward becomes a three-cornered fruit, conſiſting of one cell,
which is filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the leaves are placed alter-
nately on the branches. It is a low plant, whoſe branches trail
on the ground; the leaves are ſmall and roundiſh, of a glau-
cous colour, and of a pretty thick conſiſtence. The flowers
are ſmall, and of a whitish green colour. *Miller.*
Cool violets and *orpine* growing ſtill,
Embatheſd balm and cheerful galingale. *Spencer.*
ORRERY. *n. f.* An inſtrument which by many complicated
movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at
Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery:
by one or other of this family almoſt every art has been en-
couraged or improved.
ORRIS. *n. f.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.
It hath no leaves to the flower, but conſiſts of many ſta-
mina ariſing from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal
becomes the ſeed, which is flat and orbicular, and incloſed
in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capſule, in
which are included two ſorts of ſeeds. *Miller.*
The nature of the *orris* root is almoſt ſingular; for roots
that are in any degree ſweet, it is but the ſame ſweetneſs
with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not ſweet in the leaf;
neither is the flower any thing ſo ſweet as the root. *Bacon.*
ORRIS. *n. f.* [old Fr.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.
ORRIS. *n. f.* ſeldom with a ſingular. [This word is derived
by *Skinner* from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing;
by Mr. *Lye* more reaſonably from *orda*, Iriſh, a fragment.
In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning; whence in ſome
provinces *orda* and *ends*; for *orda* and *ends* ſignify remnants,
ſcattered pieces, reſidue; from *ord* thus uſed probably came
ort.] Reſidue; things left or thrown away.
He muſt be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits, and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakeſp.*
Much good do't you then;
Brave pluſh and velvet men,
Can feed on *orts* and ſafe in your ſtage-clothes;
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers, and the ſtage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnson.*

OSC

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοξία*; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound
in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.
Be you perſuaded and ſettled in the true proteſtant religion
profefſed by the church of England; which is as found and
orthodox in the doctrine thereof, as any Chriſtian church in
the world. *Bacon.*
Eternal bliſs is not immediately ſuperſtruded on the moſt
orthodox heliefs; but as our Saviour faith, if ye know theſe
things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing muſt be firſt
ſuperſtruded on the knowing or believing, before any hap-
pineſs can be built on it. *Hannumul.*
ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With foundneſs of
opinion.
The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the
thirty-nine articles, is ſo foundly and ſo *orthodoxly* ſettled, as
cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to the honour
of our religion. *Bacon.*
ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.]
Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.
I do not attempt explaining the myſteries of the Chriſtian
religion, ſince Providence intended there ſhould be myſteries,
it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good ſenſe, to
go about it. *Swift.*
ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*.] The art
of failing in the ark of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt
or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſur-
face of the globe. *Harri.*
ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*; *orthodromie*, Fr.]
Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.
ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.
The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of com-
partments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round build-
ings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for ſharp ſteeples. *Peuch.*
ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogoniel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectan-
gular.
ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφία*.] One who ſpells
according to the rules of grammar.
He was wont to ſpeak plain, like an honeſt man and a
ſoldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are juſt
ſo many ſtrange diſhes. *Shakeſp. Lear.*
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. f.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling.
I received from him the following letter, which, after
having rectified ſome little *orthographical* miſtakes, I ſhall
make a preſent of to the public. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.
In the *orthographical* ſchemes there ſhould be a true de-
lineation and the juſt dimensions of each face, and of what
belongs to it. *Mortimer's Elog.*
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]
1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.
ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφία*; *orthographie*, Fr.]
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be
ſpelled.
This would render languages much more eaſy to be learned,
as to reading and pronouncing, and eſpecially as to the writ-
ing them, which now as they ſtand we find to be trouble-
ſome, and it is no ſmall part of grammar which treats of
orthography and right pronounciation. *Holder.*
2. The art or practice of ſpelling.
In London they clip their words after one manner about
the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs;
all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *ortho-*
graphy. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated.
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot,
and the explanation thereof with a ſcale of feet and inches.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
ORTHOPNOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθοπνοία*; *orthopnoie*, Fr.] A diſorder
of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in
an upright poſture.
His diſeaſe was an aſthma oft turning to an *orthopnoea*; the
cauſe a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to
his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing
of any planet or ſtar.
ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very de-
licious.
Not *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*
ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Diſt.*
ORVIE'TAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; ſo called from a moun-
tebank at Orvietto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poiſon;
a medicinal compoſition or electuary, good againſt poiſon.
Early.
OSCHEO'CELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεον* and *κύλη*.] A kind of hernia when
the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum. *Diſt.*
OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving
backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and
forwards like a pendulum. *The*

OST

The actions upon the ſolids are ſtimulating or increaſing
their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbutnot.*
OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs.
If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety, have been thus over-
taken, what ſecurity can there be for our wretcheſs *oscitancy*?
Government of the Tongue.
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of tranſcribers, who,
to diſpatch their work the ſooner, uſed to write all numbers
in cyphers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o. 470.
OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.
2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh.
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they
will now lend none back again for inore active duty.
Decay of Piety.
OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscite*, Lat.] The act of yawning.
I ſhall defer conſidering this ſubject till I come to my trea-
tiſe of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N^o. 63.
OSTER. *n. f.* [*oſter*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, grow-
ing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for baſket-
work.
The rank of *oſters*, by the murmuring ſream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*
Ere the ſun advance his burning eye,
I muſt fill up this *oſter* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juſted flowers. *Shakeſp.*
Bring them for food ſweet boughs and *oſters* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick ſhut. *Moy's Virg.*
Like her no nymph can willing *oſter* bend,
In baſket-works, which painted freaks commend. *Dryd.*
Along the marſhes ſpread,
We made the *oſter* fringed bank our bed. *Po. Odyſſ.*
OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine.
It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*
OSPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offſpraga*, Latin.] The ſea-
eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the
air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie
ſtill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes. *Hammer.*
I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *ospray* to the fiſh who takes it,
By ſovereignty of nature. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten, the eagle, the offſprage,
and the *ospray*. *Numbers xi. 13.*
OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing
on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones; it
grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which ſaſtens thoſe bones
together. *Farrier's Dict.*
OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*officulum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone.
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whoſe
right conſtitution depends the due tenſion of the tympanum;
and if the action of one little muſcle, which ſerves to draw
one of theſe *officles*, fixt to the tympanum, be loſt or abated,
the tenſion of that membrane ceaſing, ſound is hindered from
coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*
OSSIFIC. *adj.* [*offis* and *facis*, Lat.] Having the power of
making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to
bony ſubſtance.
If the caries be ſuperficial, and the bone firm, you may
by medicaments conſume the moiſture in the caries, dry the
bone, and diſpoſe it, by virtue of its *offific* faculty, to thruſt
out a callus, and make ſeparation of its caries. *Wiſeman.*
OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *offify*.] Change of carneous,
membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.
Offifications or indurations of the artery, appear ſo con-
ſtantly in the beginnings of aneurifms, that it is not eaſy to
judge whether they are the cauſe or the effect of them. *Sharp.*
OSSIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*offifraga*, Lat. *offifragus*, Fr.] A kind of eagle,
whoſe fleſh is torrid under the name of gryphon. The *offi-*
fraga or *ospray*, is thus called, becauſe it breaks the bones
of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is ſaid to
dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the
bones, which has been the occaſion that the Latins called
it *avis byſtorica*. *Culmet.*
Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten the eagle and the
offifrage, and the *ospray*. *Numb. xi. 13.*
To OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*offis* and *facis*.] To change to bone.
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of
the cyſt is generally *offified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
OSSIVOROUS. *adj.* [*offis* and *vora*.] Devouring bones.
The bore of the pullet is not in all creatures alike an-
ſwerable to the body or ſtomach; as in the fox, which feeds
on bones, and ſwallows whole, or with little chewing;
and next in a dog and other *offivorous* quadrupeds, it is very
large. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*
OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*offuarium*, Lat.] A charnel houſe; a place
where the bones of dead people are kept. *Diſt.*
OST. *n. f.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diſt.*
OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*offenſis*, Fr. *offens*, Lat.] Showing; be-
tokening.

OST

OSTENT. *n. f.* [*offentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; niien.
Uſe all th' obſervance of civility,
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad *offent*,
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*
2. Show; token. Theſe ſenſes are peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*.
Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To courtſhip, and ſuch fair *offents* of love
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakeſp.*
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.
Latinus, frighted with this dire *offent*,
For counſel to his father Faunus went;
And ſought the ſhades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Alburnia's ſulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*
OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*offentatio*, Fr. *offentatio*, Lat.]
1. Outward ſhow; appearance.
If theſe ſhows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volſcians? —
—March on my fellows;
Make good this *offentation*, and you ſhall
Divide in all with us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *offentation* of our love. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. This is the uſual
ſenſe.
If all theſe ſecret ſprings of detraction fail, yet a vain
offentation of wit ſets a man on attacking an eſtabliſhed
name, and ſacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of thoſe
about him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o. 256.
He knew that good and bountiful minds were ſometimes
inclined to *offentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence
of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks
this vanity: Take heed, ſays he, that you do not your alms
before men, to be ſeen. *Atterbury.*
3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle. Not in uſe.
The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome
delightful *offentation*, ſhow, pageant, antick, or firework.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Lab. Loſt.
OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*offentus*, Latin.] Boaſtful; vain;
fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view.
Your modeſty is ſo far from being *offentatious* of the good
you do, that it bluſhes even to have it known; and therefore
I muſt leave you to the ſatisfaction of your own conſcience,
which, though a ſilent panegyrick, is yet the beſt. *Dryden.*
They let Ulyſſes into his diſpoſition, and he ſeems to be
ignorant, credulous, and *offentatious*. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*
OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *offentatious*.] Vainly; boaſt-
fully.
OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *offentatious*.] Vanity; boaſt-
fulneſs.
OSTENTATOUR. *n. f.* [*offentateur*, Fr. *offente*, Lat.] A boaſter;
a vain ſetter to ſhow.
OSTEO'COLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *osteocolla*, Fr.] *Osteocolla*
is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bring-
ing on a callus in fractured bones; but the preſent practice
with uſe takes no notice of it. *Will's Mat. Med.*
Osteocolla is a ſpar, generally coarſe, concreted with earthy
or ſtony matter, precipitated by water, and incruſted upon
ſticks, ſtones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*
OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπη*; *osteocope*, Fr.] Pains in
the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that en-
compaſs them. *Diſt.*
OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λογία*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A deſcrip-
tion of the bones.
Richard Farloc, well known for his acutenefs in diſſection
of dead bodies, and his great ſkill in *osteology*, has now laid
by that practice. *Tatler*, N^o. 62.
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*offium*, Lat.] The opening at which a ri-
ver diſembogues itſelf.
It is generally received, that the Nilus hath ſeven *ostiaries*,
that is, by ſeven channels diſburtheneth itſelf unto the ſea.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.
OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hoſtelier*, French.] The man who takes care
of horſes at an inn.
The ſmith, the *oſtler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to par-
take. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*
OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hoſtelerie*, French.] The place belonging to
the oſtler.
OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of
paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquital or condem-
nation was marked upon a ſhell which the voter threw
into a veſſel. Banishment; publick cenſure.
Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Proſit, caſe, ſtineſs, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*
Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that celiſeth men when
they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep
them within bounds. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N^o. 9.
Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and ſham'd it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*
This